

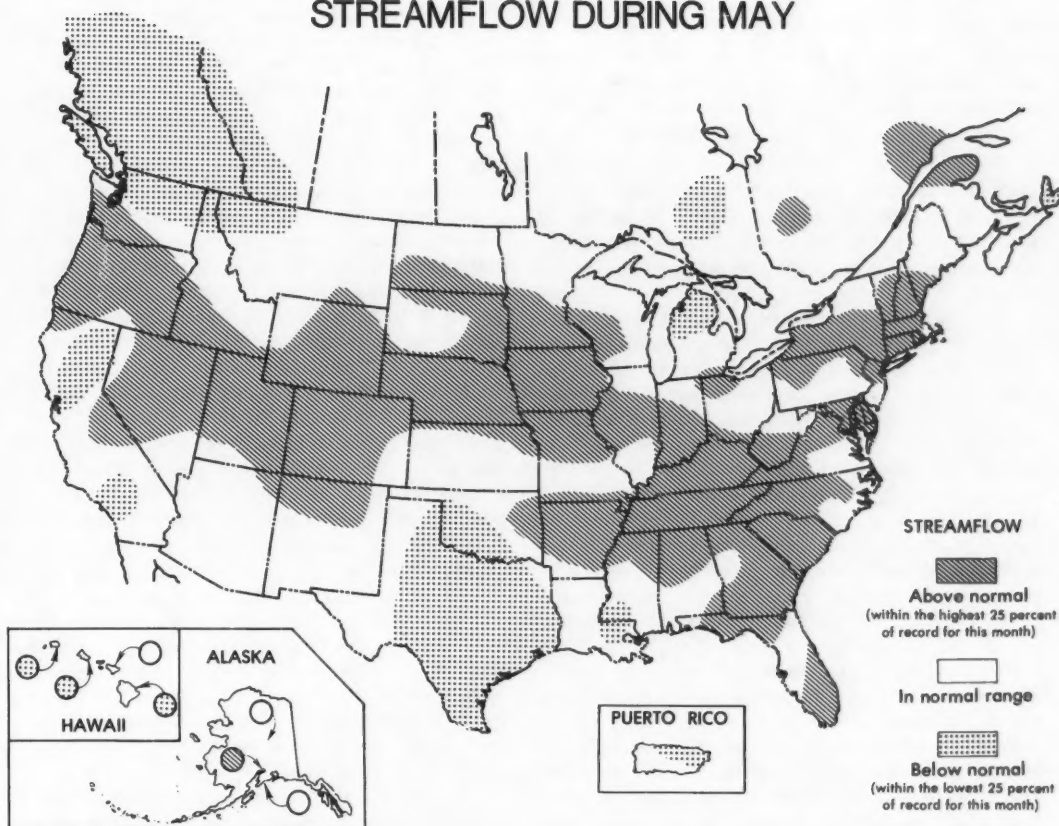
# National Water Conditions

UNITED STATES  
Department of the Interior  
Geological Survey

CANADA  
Department of the Environment  
Water Resources Branch

MAY 1984

## STREAMFLOW DURING MAY



Streamflow was in the normal range or above that range in most of the United States and southern Canada during May. Flooding occurred in Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia, Wyoming, and in parts of most northeastern States at month's end. Monthly mean flows were highest of record for May in parts of at least 10 States.

Flows remained in the below-normal range in parts of Hawaii, Michigan, Montana, Puerto Rico, Texas, and Washington. Drought conditions affected parts of Puerto Rico and Texas.

Contents of principal reservoirs were near or above average in most of the Nation but were well below average in parts of Puerto Rico, Texas, Washington, and Oklahoma.

## STREAMFLOW CONDITIONS DURING MAY 1984

Streamflow generally decreased seasonally in most areas of the United States and southern Canada that are east of the Rocky Mountains. Exceptions included most of Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, where increasing flows were noted. Flows generally increased seasonally in the Rocky Mountain States where snowmelt runoff from a record-high snowpack caused severe flooding in addition to accompanying mudflows and mudslides. The warm temperatures that triggered the rapid snowmelt caused extensive flooding in the Colorado River basin, the Snake River basin, and also in the Great Basin. Selected data on stages, discharges, recurrence intervals, and gaging station locations are given in the accompanying table and map on pages 4, 5. Peak discharges on many streams exceeded the 100-year flood and, in many instances, were greater than the floods of June 1983. For example, the Colorado River near Colorado-Utah State Line (drainage area, 17,843 square miles) had a peak discharge of 68,000 cfs on May 27, 1984, which was 5,900 cfs greater than the previous high set on June 27, 1983, and the highest since records began in 1951.

Monthly mean flows remained in the above-normal range in parts of most States in the Southeast, Northeast, North-central, and Southwestern parts of the Nation and were highest of record for May in parts of Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Utah, and Wyoming. (See table on page 3.) For example, in northwestern Iowa, the monthly mean flow of 9,330 cfs and the daily mean flow of 18,600 cfs on May 2 at Des Moines River at Fort Dodge (drainage area, 4,190 square miles) were highest for May in 52 years of record, and flows at that site remained in the above-normal range for the 7th consecutive month.

By contrast, streamflows remained in the below-normal range in parts of Hawaii, Michigan, Montana, Puerto Rico, Texas, and Washington, and decreased into that range in parts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia, California, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. Monthly or daily mean flows were lowest of record for May in parts of Alberta, Montana, Puerto Rico, and Texas. Severe drought conditions affected most of Puerto Rico where the 6-month drought has resulted in water

rationing in San Juan and 35 other towns. The water available in reservoirs supplying metropolitan San Juan was less than the normal demand for 100 days.

Elsewhere in the Nation, runoff from 4 to 8 inches of rain during the period May 5-7 caused most streams in central and southern Kentucky to reach flood stage with flood flows at 2 sites exceeding the 100-year flood. In Indiana, high carryover flows from April held monthly mean flows above median throughout the State. In Stokes County in northwestern North Carolina, runoff from 4 to 6 inches of rain at month's end caused lowland flooding in small streams and extensive agricultural damage, property loss, and one loss of life. In central and eastern Kansas during May, nearly all streams had major rises with bankfull stages common. Contents in irrigation reservoirs in western Kansas remained well below conservation pool levels. In Oklahoma, rapid runoff from 12 inches of rain that fell in Tulsa on May 26-27 caused severe flooding along Mingo and Joe Creeks resulting in damages estimated at \$150 million and 13 lives lost. In western Nebraska, snowmelt runoff produced the third highest flow for May in 53 years of record at the North Platte River at Lisco. In Virginia, extensive flooding occurred in Dickenson and Buchanan Counties on May 7 where the peak discharge of 36,800 cfs occurred at Russell Fork at Haysi (drainage area, 286 square miles). In Tennessee, floods resulting from storms during the period May 5-8 had recurrence intervals that ranged up to 15 years. Three deaths were reported as a result of the floods. Douglas Dam on the French Broad River in eastern Tennessee exceeded the record release for the dam, which was built in 1943. This same storm system dropped heavy rains on parts of West Virginia where a peak discharge of 70,000 cfs occurred at Tug Fork at Kermit on May 8, 1984. That flow rate was equal to a 25-year frequency flood. At month's end, runoff from heavy rains in the New England States produced flood flows on many streams that were the highest since 1955.

In northern Utah, the level of Great Salt Lake continued to rise to an elevation of 4,208.80 feet above sea level, only 2.80 feet below the maximum recorded elevation of 4,211.60 feet in 1873.

The Nation's above-normal trend in streamflow was also reflected in the combined flow of three of its largest

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## NEW EXTREMES DURING MAY 1984 AT STREAMFLOW INDEX STATIONS

Station number	Stream and place of determination	Drainage area (square miles)	Years of record	Previous May extremes (period of record)		May 1984			
				Monthly mean in cfs (year)	Daily mean in cfs (year)	Monthly mean in cfs	Percent of median	Daily mean in cfs	Day
HIGH FLOWS									
01057000	Little Androscoggin River near South Paris, Maine.	76.2	63	485 (1937)	1,870 (1916)	344	150	1,920	15
01188000	Burlington Brook near Burlington, Connecticut.	4.13	53	19.7 (1945)	145 (1968)	27.3	289	250	30
01204000	Pomperaug River at Southbury, Connecticut.	75.0	52	267 (1945)	1,100 (1937)	383	262	3,000	30
01309500	Massapaqua Creek at Massapequa, New York.	38.0	47	32.5 (1979)	56 (1978)	22.4	196	89	31
01357500	Mohawk River at Cohoes, New York.	3,456	66	15,080 (1972)	46,200 (1983)	12,300	184	50,000	30
01396500	South Branch Raritan River near High Bridge, New Jersey.	65.3	66	251 (1947)	1,620 (1981)	329	255	1,340	31
02118000	South Yadkin River near Mocksville, North Carolina.	306	46	778 (1972)	3,030 (1972)	840	251	3,330	30
03308500	Green River at Munfordville, Kentucky.	1,673	58	16,920 (1983)	29,000 (1983)	13,720	753	61,700	8
03434500	Harpeth River near Kingston Springs, Tennessee.	681	60	4,770 (1983)	25,500 (1979)	4,206	561	30,600	8
03488000	North Fork Holston River near Saltville, Virginia.	222	65	839 (1958)	4,960 (1971)	726	211	5,840	7
05480500	Des Moines River at Fort Dodge, Iowa.	4,190	52	7,932 (1983)	16,100 (1951)	9,330	524	18,600	2
06485500	Big Sioux River at Akron, Iowa . . .	9,030	56	5,020 (1983)	9,350 (1983)	6,930	808	11,100	4
06630000	North Platte River above Seminoe Reservoir near Sinclair, Wyoming.	8,134	45	6,003 (1952)	9,590 (1962)	8,994	322	14,900	26
06800500	Elkhorn River at Waterloo, Nebraska.	6,900	64	5,195 (1960)	15,000 (1974)	7,451	484	13,400	8
09180500	Colorado River near Cisco, Utah . . .	24,100	73	38,310 (1941)	63,400 (1941)	41,712	315	67,700	27
09239500	Yampa River at Steamboat Springs, Colorado.	604	77	3,109 (1928)	4,920 (1928)	3,210	206	5,500	25
10128500	Weber River near Oakley, Utah . . .	163	80	1,279 (1914)	2,210 (1914)	1,225	190	2,320	22
10234500	Beaver River near Beaver, Utah . . .	91.0	70	384 (1937)	1,000 (1983)	516	491	800	24
10322500	Humboldt River at Palisade, Nevada.	5,010	77	3,636 (1952)	5,930 (1952)	5,750	716	7,820	18
13269000	Snake River at Weiser, Idaho . . . .	69,200	74	58,780 (1917)	83,100 (1921)	61,200	235	76,700	27
LOW FLOWS									
05BB001	Bow River at Banff, Alberta . . . . .	858	74	718 (1955)	242 (1970)	540	35	286	5
06099500	Marias River near Shelby, Montana.	3,242	76	711 (1977)	465 (1941)	1,080	36	391	9
08095000	North Bosque River near Clifton, Texas.	972	61	14.8 (1974)	0.50 (1955)	2.0	1	1.2	(*)
50038100	Rio Grande de Manti at Highway 2 near Manati, Puerto Rico.	197	13	104 (1977)	70 (1977)	139	47	34	12

(\*) Occurred more than once.

ivers—Mississippi, St. Lawrence, and Columbia—which averaged 2,097,100 cfs during May, up 12 percent from last month and 36 percent above average for May. These

three river systems drain more than half of the conterminous United States and provide a quick useful check on the status of the Nation's surface water resources.

Provisional data; subject to revision

**FLOOD DATA FOR SELECTED SITES IN COLORADO, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, AND  
WYOMING, MAY 1984**

WRD station number	Stream and place of determination	Drainage area (square miles)	Period of known floods	Maximum flood previously known			Maximum during present flood				
				Date	State (feet)	Dis- charge (cfs)	Date	Stage (feet)	Discharge		Recur- rence interval (years)
									Cfs	Cfs per square mile	
<b>COLORADO</b>											
	<b>COLORADO RIVER MAIN STEM</b>										
09070500	Colorado River near Dotsero.	4,394	44	June 8, 1952	11.56	19,100	May 25	14.03	21,700	4.9	50
09085100	Colorado River below Glenwood Springs.	6,013	18	June 25, 1983	11.74	27,900	26	12.45	31,200	5.2	>100
09095500	Colorado River near Cameo.	8,050	51	June 26, 1983	13.17	36,000	26	14.09	37,900	4.7	100
09163500	Colorado River near Colorado-Utah State Line.	17,843	33	June 27, 1983	15.02	62,100	27	16.12	68,000	3.8	>100
	<b>GUNNISON RIVER BASIN</b>										
09119000	Tomichi Creek at Gunnison.	1,061	47	June 8, 1957	4.10	1,900	26	5.52	5,400	5.1	>100
09128500	Smith Fork near Crawford.	43.7	49	May 28, 1979	6.90	1,180	18	9.23	1,200	27	>100
09132500	North Fork Gunnison River near Somerset.	531	51	June 4, 1957	5.83	7,860	24	7.70	8,020	15	100
09136200	Gunnison River near Lazear.	5,241	22	May 26, 1983	8.27	19,700	25	8.41	20,700	3.9	100
09149500	Uncompahgre River at Delta.	1,129	48	May 5, 1941	5.90	3,730	15	8.85	5,750	5.1	>100
	<b>DOLORES RIVER BASIN</b>										
09177000	San Miguel River at Uravan.	1,499	19	Sept. 6, 1970	12.6	8,910	11	10.40	9,150	6.1	50
<b>IDAHO</b>											
	<b>HENRYS FORK BASIN</b>										
13050500	Henrys Fork at St. Anthony.	1,770	23	June 4, 1975	7.77	11,500	May 16	8.67	13,600	7.7	>100
	<b>SALMON FALLS CREEK BASIN</b>										
13108150	Salmon Falls Creek near Hagerman.	2,120	14	Jan. 12, 1979	9.60	3,390	16	17.50	6,000	2.8	>100
	<b>BRUNEAU RIVER BASIN</b>										
13168500	Bruneau River near Hot Spring.	2,630	46	Mar. 1, 1910	13.0	6,500	15	13.25	7,000	2.7	>100
<b>NEVADA</b>											
	<b>SALMON FALLS CREEK BASIN</b>										
13105000	Salmon Falls Creek near San Jacinto.	1,450	72	May 18, 1975	10.83	2,430	May 16	14.26	4,700	3.2	>100
<b>OREGON</b>											
	<b>SNAKE RIVER MAIN STEM</b>										
13213100	Snake River at Nyssa.	58,700	9	May 14, 1983	11.88	49,800	May 19	13.43	56,400	1.0	>100
<b>UTAH</b>											
	<b>COLORADO RIVER MAIN STEM</b>										
09180500	Colorado River near Cisco.	24,100	73	June 19, 1917	19.7	76,800	May 27	20.67	68,400	2.8	.....
	<b>GREEN RIVER BASIN</b>										
09306900	White River at mouth near Ouray.	5,120	10	Mar. 29, 1979	7.71	4,260	27	9.94	5,480	1.1	.....
09315000	Green River at Green River.	44,850	85	June 27, 1917	14.53	68,100	20	16.12	44,700	1.0	.....
	<b>JORDAN RIVER BASIN</b>										
10170500	Surplus Canal at Salt Lake City.	.....	41	June 12, 1983	.....	3,180	June 1	8.63	4,120	....	.....

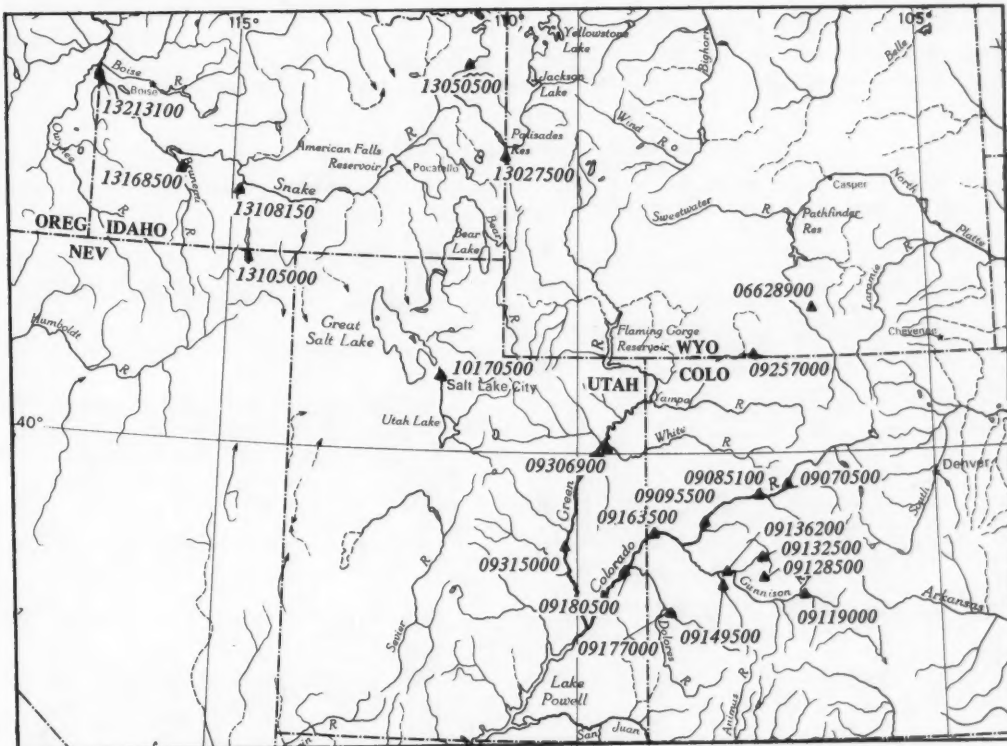


Provisional data; subject to revision

**FLOOD DATA FOR SELECTED SITES IN COLORADO, IDAHO, NEVADA, OREGON, UTAH, AND WYOMING, MAY 1984—Continued**

WRD station number	Stream and place of determination	Drainage area (square miles)	Period of known floods	Maximum flood previously known			Maximum during present flood				
				Date	State (feet)	Discharge (cfs)	Date	Stage (feet)	Discharge		Recurrence interval (years)
									Cfs	Cfs per square mile	
<b>WYOMING</b>											
06628900	PLATTE RIVER BASIN Pass Creek near Elk Mountain.	91.5	27	May 9, 1973	6.27	1,180	May 12, 13	9.13	(a)	...	>100
09257000	GREEN RIVER BASIN Little Snake River near Dixon.	988	48	May 26, 1920	11.6	9,600	15, 16	13.2	12,000	12	>100
13027500	SALT RIVER BASIN Salt River above reservoir, near Etna.	829	31	May 30, 1983	5.96	4,910	16	5.85	4,730	5.7	100

<sup>a</sup>Discharge not determined.



Albers Equal Area Projection

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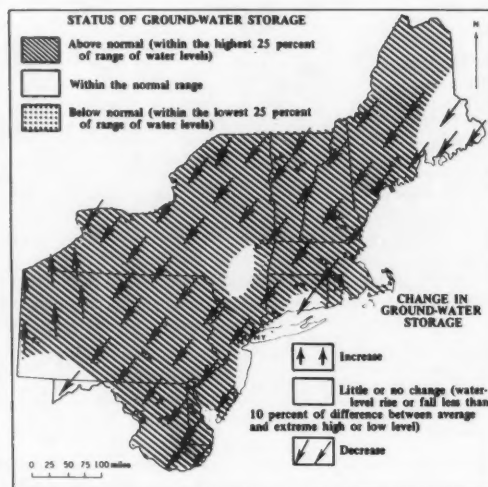


Location of stream gaging stations in Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming, described in table of peak stages and discharges.

## GROUND-WATER CONDITIONS DURING MAY 1984

Ground-water levels declined seasonally in most of the Northeast. (See map.) However, as a result of carryover of relatively high levels from April and recharge from above-average precipitation in May, levels near the end of May were above average for May in nearly the entire region. Levels in some observation wells were among the highest for end of May in periods of record spanning 20 to 35 years.

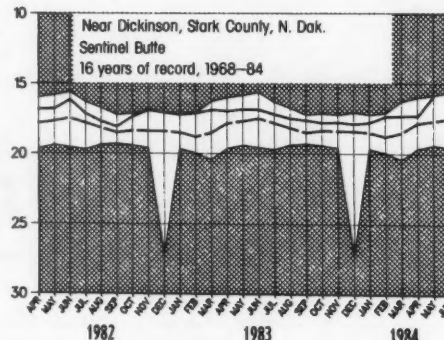
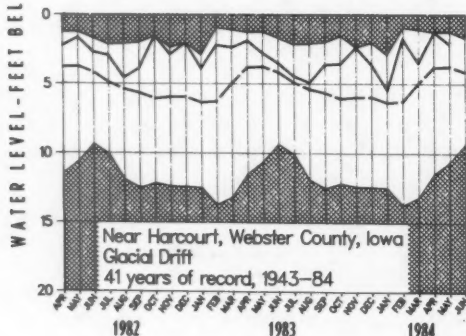
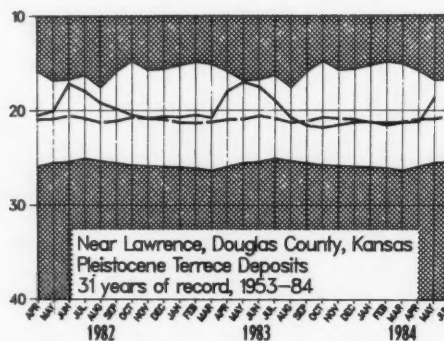
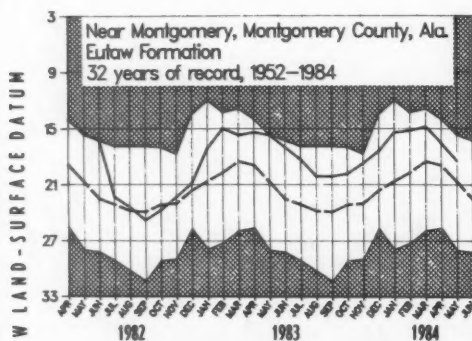
In the southeastern States, ground-water levels rose in Kentucky and in much of North Carolina, but declined in West Virginia, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia. Trends were mixed in other reporting States. Water levels were above average in Kentucky, Alabama, and Florida, and in much of North Carolina, and below average in Arkansas and in most of West Virginia. Levels were mixed with respect to average in other reporting southeastern States. A new high ground-water level for May was recorded in Virginia, and a new May low level was noted in Tennessee despite a net rise during the month.



Map shows ground-water storage near end of May and change in ground-water storage from end of April to end of May.

## MONTH-END GROUND-WATER LEVELS IN KEY WELLS

Unshaded area indicates range between highest and lowest record for the month. Dashed line indicates average of monthly levels in previous years. Heavy line indicates level for current period.



**WATER LEVELS IN KEY OBSERVATION WELLS IN SOME REPRESENTATIVE AQUIFERS IN  
THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES—MAY 1984**

Aquifer and location	Water level in feet with reference to land-surface datum	Departure from average in feet	Net change in water level in feet since:		Year records began	Remarks
			Last month	Last year		
Glacial drift at Hanska, south-central Minnesota . . . . .	-4.08	+1.49	-0.68	-1.32	1943	
Glacial drift at Roscommon in north-central part of Lower Peninsula, Michigan . . . . .	-3.79	+0.16	-0.25	-0.81	1935	
Glacial drift at Marion, Iowa . . . . .	-3.41	+0.28	-1.56	-1.19	1941	
Glacial drift at Princeton in northwestern Illinois . . . . .	-7.18	+0.75	-0.58	+0.12	1943	
Petersburg Granite, southeastern Piedmont near Fall Zone, Colonial Heights, Virginia . .	-13.19	-1.65	-1.64	+0.33	1939	
Glacial outwash sand and gravel, Louisville, Kentucky (U.S. well no. 2). . . . .	-17.09	+8.26	+0.48	+0.61	1946	
500-foot sand aquifer near Memphis, Tennessee (U.S. well no. 2) . . . . .	-103.27	-15.13	+0.18	-1.95	1941	May low.
Granite in eastern Piedmont Province, Chapel Hill, North Carolina . . . . .	-35.22	+6.09	+0.05	+2.81	1931	Alltime high.
Sparta Sand in Pine Bluff industrial area, Arkansas . . . . .	-226.20	-20.65	-1.55	+3.70	1958	
Eutaw Formation in the City of Montgomery, Alabama (U.S. well no. 4) . .	-17.7	+2.7	-1.2	-2.0	1952	
Limestone aquifer on Cockspur Island, Savannah area, Georgia (U.S. well no. 6) . .	-32.08	-6.22	-1.12	+3.75	1956	
Sand and gravel in Puget Trough, Tacoma, Washington . . . . .	-108.88	+0.55	-9.80	-8.75	1952	
Pleistocene glacial outwash gravel, North Pole, northern Idaho (U.S. well no. 3) . . . . .	-455.1	+5.6	+1.0	+0.4	1929	
Snow River Group: southwestern Snake River Plain aquifer, at Eden, Idaho . . . . .	-125.8	-5.3	+0.9	+2.5	1957	
Alluvial valley fill in Flowell area, Millard County, Utah (U.S. well no. 9). . . . .	-22.00	+16.48	-4.18	+19.49	1929	
Alluvial sand and gravel, Platte River Valley, Nebraska (U.S. well no. 6) . . . . .	-0.22	+4.05	+0.85	+2.05	1935	Alltime high.
Alluvial valley fill in Steptoe Valley, Nevada . . . . .	-8.83	+9.8	-0.05	+0.59	1950	May high.
Pleistocene terrace deposits in Kansas River valley, at Lawrence, north-eastern Kansas . . . . .	-18.99	+1.81	+0.57	-2.00	1953	
Alluvium and Paso Robles clay, sand, and gravel, Santa Maria Valley, California (U.S. well no. 11) . . . . .	-97.73	+46.53	-1.86	+24.32	1957	Alltime high.
Valley fill, Elfrida area, Douglas, Arizona (U.S. well no. 15) . . . . .	-110.6	-31.76	-1.2	+0.7	1951	
Hueco bolson, El Paso area, Texas . . . . .	-261.91	-15.54	-1.60	-1.89	1965	May low.
Evangelina aquifer, Houston area, Texas . . . . .	-309.21	-14.47	-3.07	+6.50	1965	

A new alltime high water level was reached in the observation well in the eastern Piedmont of North Carolina in 53 years of record.

In the central and western Great Lakes States, ground-water levels rose in Wisconsin; levels showed mixed trends in the other States. Water levels were above or near average in Wisconsin, Indiana, and Ohio; levels were above and below average in other States. A new high water level for May was reached in Iowa.

In the western States, ground-water levels rose in most of Idaho, and declined in southern California and

Arizona. Mixed trends prevailed in other States. Water levels were above average in Washington, Nebraska, and southern California, and below average in Arizona, Texas, and most of New Mexico. Levels were above and below average in other western States. New high ground-water levels for May occurred in Idaho, Nevada, and Utah. New low levels for May were noted in Nevada, New Mexico, and Texas. New alltime high water levels were recorded for Nebraska and southern California, in 49 and 27 years of record, respectively, and a new alltime low ground-water level was reached in Arizona, in 21 years of record.

## USABLE CONTENTS OF SELECTED RESERVOIRS NEAR END OF MAY 1984

[Contents are expressed in percent of reservoir capacity. The usable storage capacity of each reservoir is shown in the column headed "Normal maximum."]

Principal uses: F—Flood control I—Irrigation M—Municipal P—Power R—Recreation W—Industrial	Percent of normal maximum				Normal maximum (acre-feet) <sup>a</sup>	Principal uses: F—Flood control I—Irrigation M—Municipal P—Power R—Recreation W—Industrial	Percent of normal maximum				Normal maximum (acre-feet) <sup>a</sup>	
	End of May 1984	End of May 1983	Average for end of May	End of Apr. 1984			End of May 1984	End of May 1983	Average for end of May	End of Apr. 1984		
NOVA SCOTIA						NEBRASKA						
Rossignol, Mulgrave, Falls Lake, St. Margaret's Bay, Black, and Ponhook Reservoirs (P)	91	77	77	84	b226,300	Lake McConaughy (IP)	86	98	80	82	1,948,000	
QUEBEC						OKLAHOMA						
Allard (P)	87	91	87	77	280,600	Eufaula (FPR)	104	109	96	104	2,378,000	
Gouin (P)	79	84	64	63	6,954,000	Keystone (FPR)	101	71	107	100	661,000	
MAINE						Lake Altus (FIMR)	109	110	103	109	133,000	
Seven reservoir systems (MP)	103	101	90	85	4,098,000	Lake O'The Cherokees (FPR)	50	75	67	50	1,492,000	
NEW HAMPSHIRE						OKLAHOMA—TEXAS						
First Connecticut Lake (P)	97	93	87	64	76,450	Lake Texoma (FMPRW)	91	103	103	93	2,722,000	
Lake Francis (FPR)	87	97	82	59	99,310	TEXAS						
Lake Winnepesaukee (PR)	126	105	101	96	165,700	Bridgeport (IMW)	68	87	53	70	386,400	
VERMONT						Canyon (FMR)	87	93	81	87	385,600	
Harriman (P)	96	94	87	86	116,200	International Amistad (FIMPW)	63	84	83	71	3,497,000	
Somerset (P)	81	98	86	59	57,390	International Falcon (FIMPW)	32	36	67	33	2,668,000	
MASSACHUSETTS						Livingston (IMW)	101	105	90	99	1,788,000	
Cobble Mountain and Borden Brook (MP)	97	92	90	86	77,920	Possum Kingdom (IMPRW)	79	93	99	80	570,200	
NEW YORK						Red Bluff (PI)	13	14	26	13	307,000	
Great Sacandaga Lake (FPR)	105	101	97	95	786,700	Toledo Bend (P)	98	103	92	95	4,472,000	
Indian Lake (FMP)	101	100	103	86	103,300	Twin Buttes (FIM)	17	31	32	20	177,800	
New York City reservoir system (MW)	100	100	...	100	1,680,000	Lake Kemp (IMW)	91	87	89	99	268,000	
NEW JERSEY						Lake Meredith (FWM)	39	52	36	40	796,900	
Wanaque (M)	104	102	95	101	85,100	Lake Travis (FIMPW)	63	95	83	70	1,144,000	
PENNSYLVANIA						MONTANA						
Allegheny (FPR)	52	44	47	46	1,180,000	Canyon Ferry (FIMPR)	88	82	80	78	2,043,000	
Pymatuning (FMR)	105	102	99	98	188,000	Fort Peck (FPR)	87	86	86	85	18,910,000	
Raystown Lake (FR)	68	68	60	68	761,900	Hungry Horse (FIPR)	74	83	73	64	3,451,000	
Lake Wallenpaupack (PR)	91	79	78	80	157,800	WASHINGTON						
MARYLAND						Ross (PR)	48	45	57	40	1,052,000	
Baltimore municipal system (M)	101	100	94	101	261,900	Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake (IP)	46	33	74	50	5,022,000	
NORTH CAROLINA						Lake Chelan (PR)	46	71	74	38	676,100	
Bridgewater (Lake James) (P)	98	94	92	94	288,800	Lake Cushman (PR)	96	100	96	85	359,500	
Narrows (Badin Lake) (P)	97	92	99	99	128,900	Lake Merwin (P)	105	100	104	105	245,600	
High Rock Lake (P)	91	84	83	77	234,800	IDAHO						
SOUTH CAROLINA						Boise River (4 reservoirs) (FIP)	83	80	81	77	1,235,000	
Lake Murray (P)	96	96	83	94	1,614,000	Coeur d'Alene Lake (P)	124	104	125	102	238,500	
Lakes Marion and Moultrie (P)	89	87	79	91	1,862,000	Pend Oreille Lake (FP)	74	79	82	59	1,561,000	
SOUTH CAROLINA—GEORGIA						IDAHO—WYOMING						
Clark Hill (FP)	85	85	76	87	1,730,000	Upper Snake River (8 reservoirs) (MP)	87	86	78	77	4,401,000	
GEORGIA						WYOMING						
Burton (PR)	98	98	94	93	104,000	Boysen (FIP)	77	73	65	69	802,000	
Sinclair (MPR)	97	88	93	97	214,000	Buffalo Bill (IP)	79	73	74	68	421,300	
Lake Sidney Lanier (FMPR)	67	68	66	67	1,686,000	Keyhole (F)	41	45	51	34	193,800	
ALABAMA						Pathfinder, Seminole, Alcova, Kortez, Glendo, and Guernsey Reservoirs (I)	89	81	59	71	3,056,000	
Lake Martin (P)	99	100	95	97	1,375,000	COLORADO						
TENNESSEE VALLEY						John Martin (FIR)	53	25	14	45	364,400	
Clinch Projects: Norris and Melton Hill Lakes (FPR)	78	80	66	70	2,229,300	Taylor Park (IR)	62	37	70	34	106,200	
Douglas Lake (FPR)	92	90	72	66	1,394,000	Colorado—Big Thompson project (I)	88	66	63	78	722,600	
Hiwassee Projects: Chatuge, Nottely, Hiwassee, Apalachia, Blue Ridge, Ocoee 3, and Parksville Lakes (FPR)	95	92	83	83	1,012,000	COLORADO RIVER STORAGE PROJECT						
Holston Projects: South Holston, Watauga, Boone, Fort Patrick Henry, and Cherokee Lakes (FPR)	71	88	71	69	2,880,000	Lake Powell; Flaming Gorge, Fontenelle, Navajo, and Blue Mesa Reservoirs (IFPR)	91	94	...	82	31,620,000	
Little Tennessee Projects: Nantahala, Thorpe, Fontana, and Chilhowee Lakes (FPR)	97	97	84	82	1,478,000	UTAH—IDAHO						
WISCONSIN						Bear Lake (IPR)	90	90	69	78	1,421,000	
Chippewa and Flambeau (PR)	92	91	86	78	365,000	CALIFORNIA						
Wisconsin River (21 reservoirs) (PR)	87	91	82	70	399,000	Folsom (FIP)	97	76	88	88	1,000,000	
MINNESOTA						Hetch Hetchy (MP)	100	40	69	79	360,400	
Mississippi River headwater system (FMR)	29	28	37	25	1,640,000	Isabella (FIR)	69	69	46	54	568,100	
NORTH DAKOTA						Pine Flat (FI)	93	46	72	79	1,001,000	
Lake Sakakawea (Garrison) (FIPR)	87	84	86	84	22,700,000	Clair Engle Lake (Lewiston) (P)	97	91	91	89	2,438,000	
SOUTH DAKOTA						Lake Almanor (P)	107	89	65	103	1,036,000	
Angostura (I)	95	95	90	95	127,600	Lake Berryessa (FIMW)	96	101	87	99	1,600,000	
Belle Fourche (I)	96	96	73	82	185,200	Millerton Lake (FI)	96	32	78	93	503,200	
Lake Francis Case (FIP)	85	74	82	90	4,834,000	Shasta Lake (FIPR)	98	102	92	99	4,377,000	
Lake Oahe (FIP)	96	97	...	93	22,530,000	CALIFORNIA—NEVADA						
Lake Sharpe (FIP)	100	101	100	101	1,725,000	Lake Tahoe (IPR)	84	68	68	71	744,600	
Lewis and Clarke Lake (FIP)	79	80	85	79	477,000	NEVADA						
ARIZONA—NEVADA						Rye Patch (I)	90	90	69	70	194,300	
ARIZONA						ARIZONA—NEVADA						
San Carlos (IP)						Lake Mead and Lake Mohave (FIMP)	93	94	70	91	27,970,000	
Salt and Verde River system (IMPR)						ARIZONA						
Conchas (FIR)						San Carlos (IP)	75	65	21	79	1,073,000	
Elephant Butte and Caballo (FIPR)						Salt and Verde River system (IMPR)	82	96	53	84	2,019,100	
						NEW MEXICO						
						Conchas (FIR)	64	82	79	64	330,100	
						Elephant Butte and Caballo (FIPR)	64	50	32	57	2,453,000	

<sup>a</sup>1 acre-foot = 0.0436 million cubic feet = 0.326 million gallons = 0.504 cubic feet per second day.<sup>b</sup>Thousands of kilowatt-hours (the potential electric power that could be generated by the volume of water in storage).



## FLOW OF LARGE RIVERS DURING MAY 1984

Station number	Stream and place of determination	Drainage area (square miles)	Mean annual discharge through September 1980 (cubic feet per second)	May 1984					
				Monthly mean discharge (cubic feet per second)	Percent of median monthly discharge, 1951-80	Change in discharge from previous month (percent)	Discharge near end of month		
							Cubic feet per second	Million gallons per day	Date
01014000	St. John River below Fish River at Fort Kent, Maine . . . . .	5,690	9,647	46,419	137	+69	15,500	10,020	29
01318500	Hudson River at Hadley, N.Y. . . . .	1,664	2,909	6,160	123	-34	9,000	5,800	31
01357500	Mohawk River at Cohoes, N.Y. . . . .	3,456	5,734	12,300	184	-20	40,000	26,000	31
01463500	Delaware River at Trenton, N.J. . . . .	6,780	11,750	26,310	208	-24	129,000	83,400	31
01570500	Susquehanna River at Harrisburg, Pa. . . . .	24,100	34,530	54,100	128	-51	193,000	124,700	31
01646500	Potomac River near Washington, D.C. . . . .	11,560	<sup>1</sup> 11,490	20,400	146	-58	13,500	8,730	31
02105500	Cape Fear River at William O. Huske Lock near Tarheel, N.C. . . . .	4,810	5,005	4,800	143	-72	18,000	11,600	31
02131000	Pee Dee River at Peedee, S.C. . . . .	8,830	9,851	14,400	189	-57	6,520	4,213	29
02226000	Altamaha River at Doctortown, Ga. . . . .	13,600	13,880	24,850	204	-15	8,980	5,803	29
02320500	Suwannee River at Branford, Fla. . . . .	7,880	6,987	16,500	250	-48	9,740	6,295	31
02358000	Apalachicola River at Chattahoochee, Fla. . . . .	17,200	22,570	30,400	151	-21	35,100	22,690	31
02467000	Tombigbee River at Demopolis lock and dam near Coatopa, Ala. . . . .	15,400	23,300	52,220	237	+2	18,600	12,020	31
02489500	Pearl River near Bogalusa, La. . . . .	6,630	9,768	11,960	116	-26	4,940	3,192	31
03049500	Allegheny River at Natrona, Pa. . . . .	11,410	<sup>1</sup> 19,480	41,090	193	+1	58,600	37,870	25
03085000	Monongahela River at Braddock, Pa. . . . .	7,337	<sup>1</sup> 12,510	13,700	97	-57	6,900	4,460	25
03193000	Kanawha River at Kanawha Falls, W. Va. . . . .	8,367	12,590	23,000	178	-18	5,810	3,755	28
03234500	Scioto River at Higby, Ohio . . . . .	5,131	4,547	5,765	122	-49	6,580	4,252	31
03294500	Ohio River at Louisville, Ky. <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	91,170	116,000	222,400	169	-25	146,400	94,620	29
03377500	Wabash River at Mount Carmel, Ill. . . . .	28,635	27,220	49,600	155	-44	48,000	31,000	31
03469000	French Broad River below Douglas Dam, Tenn. . . . .	4,543	6,798	14,300	212	+23	.....	.....	...
04084500	Fox River at Rapide Croche Dam, near Wrightstown, Wis. <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	6,150	4,163	4,575	80	+42	4,986	3,222	24
04264331	St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Ontario—near Massena, N.Y. <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	299,000	242,700	307,100	110	+9	309,000	199,700	31
05011500	St. Maurice River at Grand Mere, Quebec . . . . .	16,300	25,150	64,900	94	+34	43,100	27,860	31
05082500	Red River of the North at Grand Forks, N. Dak. . . . .	30,100	2,551	3,790	100	-75	2,880	1,861	25
05133500	Rainy River at Manitou Rapids, Minn. . . . .	19,400	12,830	15,100	83	-5	14,200	9,180	23
05330000	Minnesota River near Jordan, Minn. . . . .	16,200	3,402	17,491	318	-37	9,300	6,010	31
05331000	Mississippi River at St. Paul, Minn. . . . .	36,800	<sup>1</sup> 10,610	37,781	170	-26	21,800	14,090	31
05365500	Chippewa River at Chippewa Falls, Wis. . . . .	5,600	5,100	9,224	152	+29	4,100	2,650	30
05407000	Wisconsin River at Muscoda, Wis. . . . .	10,300	8,617	15,114	136	+49	8,323	5,379	31
05446500	Rock River near Joslin, Ill. . . . .	9,551	5,873	9,790	144	+16	14,300	9,240	31
05474500	Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa . . . . .	119,000	62,620	164,080	169	+21	152,000	98,200	31
06214500	Yellowstone River at Billings, Mont. . . . .	11,796	7,038	13,343	100	+223	13,900	8,980	29
06934500	Missouri River at Hermann, Mo. . . . .	524,200	79,490	205,700	223	-21	175,000	113,100	31
07289000	Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Miss. <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1,140,500	576,600	1,445,000	172	+10	1,218,000	787,200	29
07331000	Washita River near Dickson, Okla. . . . .	7,202	1,368	639	38	-55	486	314	30
08276500	Rio Grande below Taos Junction Bridge, near Taos, N. Mex. . . . .	9,730	725	3,385	382	+132	4,700	3,040	31
09315000	Green River at Green River, Utah. . . . .	40,600	6,298	29,271	253	+174	44,000	28,400	29
11425500	Sacramento River at Verona, Calif. . . . .	21,257	18,820	11,808	67	-14	13,600	8,790	27
13269000	Snake River at Weiser, Idaho . . . . .	69,200	18,050	61,200	235	+11	73,400	47,440	29
13317000	Salmon River at White Bird, Idaho . . . . .	13,550	11,250	30,700	97	+160	30,500	19,710	28
13342500	Clearwater River at Spalding, Idaho . . . . .	9,570	15,480	44,100	88	+57	55,400	35,810	30
14105700	Columbia River at The Dalles, Oreg. <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	237,000	193,100	345,000	81	+30	325,300	210,250	29
14191000	Willamette River at Salem, Oreg. . . . .	7,280	23,510	31,100	133	-13	25,300	16,350	29
15515500	Tanana River at Nenana, Alaska. . . . .	25,600	23,460	27,845	94	+223	26,900	17,390	31
8MF005	Fraser River at Hope, British Columbia. . . . .	83,800	96,290	101,340	56	+42	131,000	84,700	30

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted.<sup>2</sup> Records furnished by Corps of Engineers.<sup>3</sup> Records furnished by Buffalo District, Corps of Engineers, through International St. Lawrence River Board of Control. Discharges shown are considered to be the same as discharge at Ogdensburg, N.Y. when adjusted for storage in Lake St. Lawrence.<sup>4</sup> Records of daily discharge computed jointly by Corps of Engineers and Geological Survey.<sup>5</sup> Discharge determined from information furnished by Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, and Geological Survey.

## DISSOLVED SOLIDS AND WATER TEMPERATURES FOR MAY 19

Station number	Station name	May data of following calendar years	Stream discharge during month Mean (cfs)	Dissolved-solids concentration during month	
				Minimum (mg/L)	Maximum (mg/L)
01463500	<i>NORTHEAST</i> Delaware River at Trenton, N.J. (Morrisville, Pa.)	1984 1945-83 (Extreme yr)	26,300	60	
			15,290 <sup>c</sup> 12,650	50 (1946)	
04264331	St. Lawrence River at Cornwall, Ontario, near Massena, N.Y. median streamflow at Ogdensburg, N.Y.	1984 1976-83 (Extreme yr)	307,000	166	
			291,000 <sup>c</sup> 278,300	165 (1977,1979-1980,1983)	(1983)
07289000	<i>SOUTHEAST</i> Mississippi River at Vicksburg, Miss.	1984 1976-83 (Extreme yr)	1,445,000	199	
			847,100 <sup>c</sup> 838,200	178 (1977)	
03612500	<i>WESTERN GREAT LAKES REGION</i> Ohio River at lock and dam 53, near Grand Chain, Ill. (25 miles west of Paducah, Ky.; streamflow station at Metropolis, Ill.)	1984 1955-83 (Extreme yr)	818,000	134	
			356,000 <sup>c</sup> 296,000	124 (1983)	
06934500	<i>MIDCONTINENT</i> Missouri River at Hermann, Mo. (60 miles west of St. Louis, Mo.)	1984 1976-83 (Extreme yr)	206,000	292	
			114,900 <sup>c</sup> 92,040	211 (1978)	
14128910	<i>WEST</i> Columbia River at Warrendale, Oreg. (streamflow station at The Dalles, Oreg.)	1984 1976-83 (Extreme yr)	307,000	94	
			261,800 <sup>c</sup> 227,700	67 (1976)	

<sup>a</sup>Dissolved-solids concentrations, when not analyzed directly, are calculated on basis of measurement.<sup>b</sup>To convert °C to °F: [(1.8 X °C) + 32] = °F.<sup>c</sup>Median of monthly values for 30-year reference period, water years 1951-80, for comparison with current year.<sup>\*</sup>Water-temperature records not available for April.

Provisional data; subject to revision

1984 AT DOWNSTREAM SITES ON SIX LARGE RIVERS

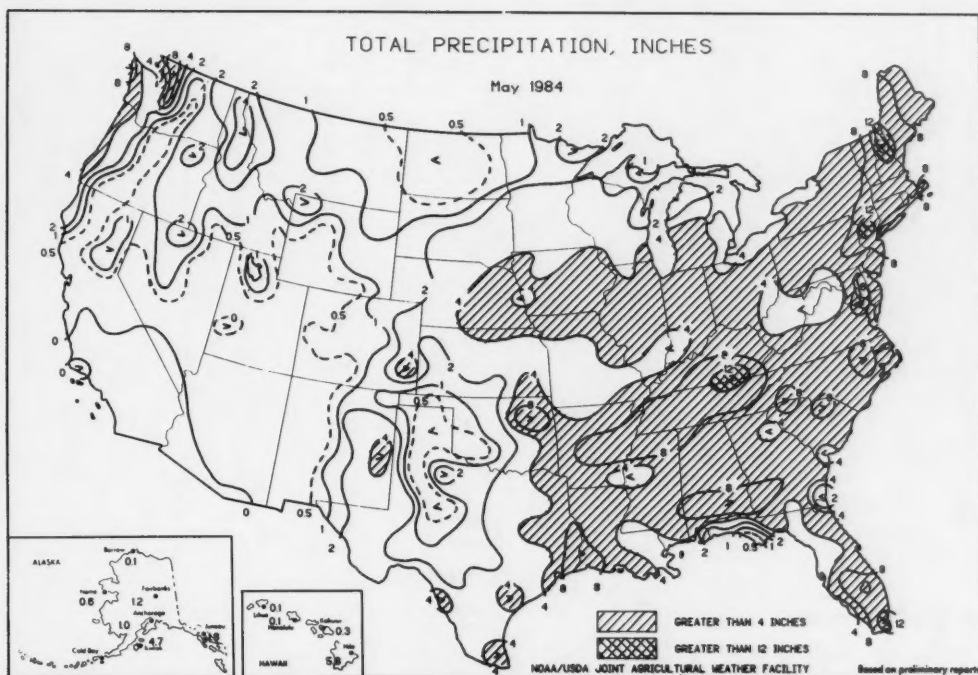
Concentration month <sup>a</sup>	Dissolved-solids discharge during month <sup>a</sup>			Water temperature during month <sup>b</sup>		
	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Maximum (mg/L)	(tons per day)			in °C	in °C	in °C
93 123 (1978)	50,520 .....	3,000 930 (1965)	21,790 12,500 (1968)	15.0 ...	12.0 10.0	20.0 28.5
167 167 (1980-83)	138,000 130,600	134,000 109,000 (1981)	139,000 153,000 (1976)	8.5 9.0	7.0 4.0	10.5 13.0
233 290 (1982)	817,000 478,000	750,000 176,000 (1977)	861,000 954,000 (1983)	19.0 19.5	16.0 14.5	22.5 26.0
173 287 (1979)	..... .....	206,000 25,500 (1976)	466,000 335,000 (1983)	... ...	16.0 6.5	20.0 25.0
385 520 (1981)	191,000 103,000	161,000 44,500 (1977)	221,000 272,000 (1983)	17.5 18.5	13.0 13.0	22.0 24.5
102 144 (1977)	80,900 67,800	60,600 37,500 (1977)	98,000 102,000 (1983)	10.5 12.5	9.5 10.5	12.5 16.5

Measurements of specific conductance.

Comparison with data for current month.







(From Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin published by National Weather Service and Department of Agriculture.)

## NATIONAL WATER CONDITIONS

May 1984

Based on reports from the Canadian and U.S. Field offices; completed June 8, 1984

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### EXPLANATION OF DATA

**Cover map** shows generalized pattern of streamflow for the month based on 18 index stream-gaging stations in Canada and 164 index stations in the United States. Alaska and Hawaii inset maps show streamflow only at the index gaging stations that are located near the points shown by the arrows.

Streamflow for the current month is compared with flow for the same month in the 30-year reference period, 1951-80. Streamflow is considered to be *below the normal range* if it is within the range of the low flows that have occurred 25 percent

of the time (below the lower quartile) during the reference period. Flow is considered to be *above the normal range* if it is within the range of the high flows that have occurred 25 percent of the time (above the upper quartile). Shorter reference periods are used for the Puerto Rico index stations because of the limited records available.

Flow higher than the lower quartile but lower than the upper quartile is described as being *within the normal range*. In the National Water Conditions, the median is obtained by ranking the 30 flows for each month of the reference period in their order of magnitude; the highest flow is number 1, the lowest flow is number 30, and the average of the 15th and 16th highest flows is the median. One-half of the time you would expect the flows for the month to be below the median and one-half of the time to be above the median.

Statements about *ground-water levels* refer to conditions near the end of the month. The water level in each key observation well is compared with average level for the end of the month determined from the entire past record for that well or from a 30-year reference period, 1951-80. *Changes in ground-water levels*, unless described otherwise, are from the end of the previous month to the end of the current month.

Dissolved solids and temperature data for May are given for six stream-sampling sites that are part of the National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN). Dissolved solids are minerals dissolved in water and usually consist predominantly of silica and ions of calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, carbonate, bicarbonate, sulfate, chloride, and nitrate. Dissolved-solids discharge represents the total daily amount of dissolved minerals carried by the stream. Dissolved-solids *concentrations* are generally higher during periods of low streamflow, but the highest dissolved-solids *discharges* occur during periods of high streamflow because the total quantities of water, and therefore total load of dissolved minerals, are so much greater than at time of low flow.

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